

on last segment consisting of four horny, reddish-brown, more or less curved, transversely corrugated ridges on each side, a small pit just above and between them; a swelling or prominence below them which is bounded inferiorly by a crescentic transverse furrow. the margin of the segment below furrow being more or less strongly notched. Length, 19 to 22 mm.; width of 6th segment, 5 to 6.5 mm. Described from five specimens perhaps not fully grown. collected Oct. 10. San Andres Mts., New Mexico.

DOHRN AND BURMEISTER.

Two Nestors of entomology have recently passed away within two days of each other, born in the first and dying in the last decade of the century. Dr. C. A. Dohrn was born in 1806 and Dr. Hermann Burmeister in 1807; the former died May 4, the latter May 2 last. Dohrn was especially known as a coleopterist and as the head and front of the Entomological society of Stettin, Germany. Burmeister occupied many fields, not only in entomology, but in general zoology, in geology and especially in paleontology during the past 30 years, since his appointment to the directorship of the National museum of Buenos Aires. He was buried at the cost of the state and the President of the republic was present at his funeral. Dr. Carlos Berg another entomologist of distinction, long his assistant, succeeds him as director of the museum.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

13 May, 1892. — The 171st meeting was held at 156 Brattle St. Mr. S. H. Scudder was chosen chairman and Mr. A. P. Morse secretary pro tempore.

Mr. A. B. Mayer was elected to active membership.

Mr. S. H. Scudder called attention to a short discussion by Emery in the February Bulletin of the Société Vaudoise (v. 27, p. 258) on the origin of the ant fauna of Europe,

This bot must occasionally continue all winter in the animals, as small ones. apparently this species, were taken from cotton-tails shot Oct 24 and 29.

On Oct. 14, a jack-rabbit was shot which had a small sac beneath the skin, apparently containing young bots. Closer examination revealed only *remains* of small bots, which had died from some cause.

a result of his studies of the ants found in Sicilian amber as compared with those of the amber of Samland and the existing fauna of Europe. The existing fauna he divides into three groups, a boreal, an Indian (those having Indo-Australian and South African affinities), and a cosmopolitan, and remarks regarding the first two that in passing from the north southward or from the present time to the amber epoch, the boreal group diminishes and the Indian group increases in importance; the former is absent from the Sicilian amber and the latter in the existing Scandinavian fauna. He is of the opinion that an Indian fauna inhabited Europe in eocene time and that a new fauna, derived from the polar regions, advanced upon it, but was checked in its southward march by the sea which then crossed middle Europe, so that it never reached so far as Sicily although it left its impress on the fauna of the Baltic amber.

Mr. Morse exhibited a specimen of that rarity, the male of *Pelecinius polycerator*, taken by him at Provincetown, Mass., in September. He also showed two males of *Colias interior* collected at the summit of Kearsarge Mountain, near North Conway, N. H., July 2, 1891, and several specimens of *Colias philodice* showing variations in the discal spot on the upper surface of the fore wings; these, in one male, were almost entirely absent, and, in a white female, very large and triangular with the apex and longest sides directed outward.